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**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

In re:

Case No. 18-03197

GIGA WATT, Inc., a Washington corporation,

The Honorable Frederick P. Corbit

Chapter 11

**MOTION OF CHAPTER 11
TRUSTEE FOR APPROVAL OF
COMPROMISE WITH EXECUTIVE
FLIGHT, INC.; POINTS AND
AUTHORITIES THEREON**

Mark D. Waldron, in his official capacity as the Chapter 11 Trustee (the “Trustee”) in the bankruptcy case of the above-captioned debtor (the “Debtor”), hereby moves (the “Motion”) for entry of an Order, substantially in the form attached hereto as **Exhibit A**, approving the compromise reached between the Trustee, on the one hand, and Executive Flight, Inc. (“EFI”), on the other hand, the terms and conditions of which are contained in the agreement dated April 19, 2019 (“Settlement Agreement”) attached hereto as **Exhibit B**.

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Compromise with Executive Flight, Inc. - Page 1

1 Pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, the Trustee has agreed, subject to
2 Court approval, to transfer to EFI all right, title, interest, and ownership in certain
3 office furniture left by the Debtor when it surrendered premises that it had leased
4 from EFI. In exchange, EFI will release the estate from an administrative claim in
5 the amount of \$12,378.18, which represents one month of administrative rent
6 allegedly owed by the Debtor to EFI. The office furniture will be transferred “as
7 is” with no warranties, and EFI shall be responsible for any fees, transfer costs
8 and/or taxes associated with the transfer.

9 The relief requested in in this Motion is supported by Rule 9019 of the
10 Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure and 11 U.S.C. § 363.

11 **I. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

12 This Court has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 157
13 and 1334. This matter is a core proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(b). Venue
14 is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1408 and 1409. The statutory
15 predicates for relief requested herein are section 105 of the Bankruptcy Code and
16 Bankruptcy Rule 9019.

17 **II. BACKGROUND**

18 On November 19, 2018 (“Petition Date”) the Debtor filed a voluntary
19 petition for relief under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. On or about
20 December 19, 2018, the Debtor vacated the Premises. On December 19, 2018, the
21 Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors was appointed. *See Appointment of*
22 *Committee of Unsecured Creditors in a Chapter 11 Reorganization Case* [Docket
23 No. 56].

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1 On December 19, 2018, the Court entered an *Order Granting Executive*
2 *Flight, Inc.’s Motion to Compel Rejection of Non-Unexpired Residential Real*
3 *Estate Lease* [Docket No. 55] (the “Rejection Order”). The Rejection Order
4 compelled the rejection of that certain Commercial Lease, dated April 1, 2017, as
5 amended, between EFI and the Debtor pursuant to which the Debtor leased from
6 EFI, the premises located at One Campbell Parkway, East Wenatchee, WA 98802
7 (“Premises”). Pursuant to the Commercial Lease, EFI also transferred ownership
8 of certain office furniture (the “Personal Property”) to the Debtor on an “as is”
9 basis. The Trustee is informed and therefore believes that in December 19, 2018,
10 the Debtor vacated the Premises, leaving the Personal Property behind. Certain
11 equipment was also transferred to the Debtor pursuant to the Commercial Lease.
12 That equipment is not part of the Settlement Agreement.

13 On January 18, 2019, the Court ordered the appointment of a Chapter 11
14 Trustee pursuant to its *Order Granting Committee’s Motion to Appoint Chapter*
15 *11 Trustee* [Docket No. 121]. On January 23, 2019, the Court approved the
16 appointment of Mark D. Waldron as the Chapter 11 Trustee pursuant to its *Order*
17 *Approving Appointment of Chapter 11 Trustee* [Docket No. 146].

18 On February 8, 2019, EFI filed a Proof of Claim (Claim No. 36-1) in which
19 it asserted the right to payment on a general unsecured basis in the amount of
20 \$161,306.22 representing \$148,537.92 in rejection damages pursuant to section
21 502(b)(6) of the Bankruptcy Code plus prepetition rent in the amount of
22 \$12,768.30 (the “Rejection Damages Claim”). On February 15, 2019, EFI filed an

1 amended claim (Claim No. 36-2), increasing the amount of the Rejection
2 Damages Claim to \$152,652.74.

3 Subsequently, EFI contacted the Trustee asserting an informal
4 administrative claim (the “Administrative Rent Claim”) in the amount of
5 \$12,378.18 representing one month of post-petition rent for the period from the
6 Petition Date to December 19, 2019 when the Rejection Order was entered and the
7 Debtor vacated the premises. The Settlement Agreement resolves the
8 Administrative Rent Claim. It does not resolve the Rejection Damages Claims

On March 1, 2019, the Personal Property was appraised and it was found to have a fair market value of \$4,530.00.

III. BASIS FOR RELIEF

Rule 9019(a) provides that “[o]n motion by the trustee and after notice and a hearing, the court may approve a compromise or settlement.” Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9019. To be approved, the settlement should be in the best interests of the estate and “reasonable, given the particular circumstances of the case.” *In re A & C Properties*, 784 F.2d 1377, 1381 (9th Cir. 1986). In determining the “fairness, reasonableness and adequacy” of a proposed compromise, a bankruptcy court must consider:

(a) The probability of success in the litigation; (b) the difficulties, if any to be encountered in the matter of collection; (c) the complexity of the litigation involved, and the expense, inconvenience and delay necessarily attending it; [and] (d) the paramount interest of the

1 creditors and a proper deference to their reasonable
2 views in the premises.

3 2 *A&C Properties*, 784 F.2d at 1381 (quoting *In re Flight Transportation*
4 3 *Corporation Securities Litigation*, 730 F.2d 1128, 1135 (8th Cir.1984) (citations
5 4 omitted), *cert. denied*, 469 U.S. 1207, 105 S.Ct. 1169, 84 L.Ed.2d 320
6 5 (1985)). “When assessing a compromise, courts need not rule upon disputed facts
7 6 and questions of law, but rather only canvass the issues.” *In re Schmitt*, 215 B.R.
8 7 417, 423 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1997).

9 8 **A. The Proposed Settlement Meets the A&C Properties Test**

10 9 1. Probability of Success

11 10 While the estate clearly owns the Personal Property, the Administrative
12 Rent Claim also appears at this time to be straightforward. The probability of
13 defeating the Administrative Rent Claim is not clear at this point. This factor
14 weighs in favor of approving the proposed Settlement

15 14 2. Difficulties of Collection

16 15 Even if the Trustee defeated the Administrative Rent Claim, the estate
17 would still be burdened with the expense of liquidating the Personal Property, for
18 which it has no use. This factor weighs in favor of approving the proposed
19 Settlement Agreement.

20 19 3. Complexity, Inconvenience, and Delay

21 20 The estate has very limited resources. The Trustee is focusing those limited
22 resources on generating and capturing going concern value. Settling the
23 Administrative Rent Claim on the terms set forth herein (returning the Personal

1 Property to EFI) is an efficient use of those limited resources. This factor weights
2 in favor of approving the proposed Settlement.

3 4. Paramount Interest of Creditors

4 The Personal Property which the estate is giving up pursuant to the
5 Settlement Agreement is worth less than the Administrative Rent Claim from
6 which it is being released. This factor weighs in favor of approving the proposed
7 Settlement.

8 For these reasons, the proposed Settlement Agreement meets the A&C
9 Properties factors.

10 B. **The Settlement Agreement Is an Exercise of Sound Business
11 Judgment.**

12 After notice and hearing, the Trustee may “use, sell, or lease, other than in
13 the ordinary course of business, property of the estate.” 11 U.S.C. § 363(b)(1). A
14 transaction outside of the ordinary course “must be based on [the trustee’s]
15 reasonable business judgment.” *In re Ernst Home Ctr., Inc.*, 209 B.R. 974, 979
16 (Bankr. W.D. Wash. 1997). The trustee must also establish “some articulated
17 business justification” for the transaction. *Id.*, quoting *In re Lionel Corp.*, 722 F.2d
18 1063, 1070 (2d Cir.1983); *In re Walter*, 83 B.R. 14 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1988). See
19 also *In re Lahijani*, 325 B.R. 282, 289 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 2005) (“Ordinarily, the
20 position of the trustee is afforded deference, particularly where business judgment
21 is entailed in the analysis or where there is no objection.”).

22 The Trustee’s decision to enter into the Settlement Agreement is supported
23 by sound business reasons because it resolves an administrative claim without

litigation and allows the Trustee to liquidate burdensome personal property without having to incur any liquidation costs.

WHEREFORE, the Trustee respectfully requests that the Court enter an order:

1. Granting the Motion;
 2. Approving the Settlement Agreement; and
 3. Granting such other and further relief as is just and proper.

Dated: April 23, 2019

CKR LAW LLP

/s/ Pamela M. Egan

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*Attorneys for Mark D. Waldron, Chapter 11
Trustee*